

Office of the Director
of Central Intelligence

15 July 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: D/DCI/IC

SUBJECT : Comments on Murphy 54

1. To my complete non-surprise, the Commission's recommendation for an estimative drafting staff has produced divergent reactions among the NIOs. Two of my colleagues have set forth personal views, which I attach. I do not know what George Carver's view will be upon his return from leave.

2. In this situation, we might be well advised to cope with the impossibly short deadline by saying that we perceive a lot of pros and cons on this one and wish to consider the matter further.



Acting D/DCI/NIO

Attachment

cc:

All NIO's

EA/NIO

DDI

IC Staff



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COMMENT ON MURPHY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION 54

* Taken literally, all the provisions of this recommendation were carried out when the NIO system was established to do precisely these things. The text of the Commission Report makes it clear, however, that what is meant is the additional establishment of a successor organization to the ONE Staff.

It is indisputable that a high-quality staff devoted full time to the drafting of Estimates would produce papers of a high and steady literary standard. Experience with part-time drafters under the NIO system shows that the use of drafters detached from their regular jobs for individual papers results in uneven quality and generally poorer compositions than were obtained when a separate staff was dedicated to this task.

On the other hand, literary quality is not the most important aspect of an Estimate, and drafts can be improved, albeit at some expense, by NIOs and the USIB representatives. Furthermore, a staff substantively qualified to draft on the large number of geographical and functional specialties relevant to Estimates nowadays would not turn out to be very small.

In an era of scarce resources, it makes sense to use (always scarce) quality specialists on various kinds of intelligence production, rather than reserving some for drafting Estimates. In most specialties, not enough National Intelligence Estimates need doing per year to justify tying up quality analysts full time. In this connection, when the ONE Staff existed, it naturally tended to the overproduction of NIEs for obvious bureaucratic reasons.

Analysts involved in analytical and production efforts other than just Estimates are more in touch with the full range of developments in their fields and can often draft more informed and policy-relevant Estimates than officers concerned only with the estimative aspects

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of production. Using Estimate drafters from various Community production offices encourages a greater degree of expert input and cross-fertilization of ideas and data than does the exclusive use of one staff, with the attendant bureaucratic tendency toward development of "house" points of view.

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15 July 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Acting D/DCI/NIO

SUBJECT: Comment on Murphy Commission Recommendation 54

1. We have some serious problems with the proposed comments on Recommendation 54.

2. The draft comment assumes that the principal objective of the recommendation is to improve "literary quality". This is nowhere said in the recommendation, and I doubt that it is what the Commission has in mind. The real problem is that preparing drafts by detaching people from their regular jobs often results in products of poor overall quality, i.e., failure to address the right questions, failure to organize the paper properly, failure to make "tough estimative judgments", lack of clarity and the like. The lack of literary quality is only one aspect and, as the comment notes, not the most important one. The basic difficulty is two-fold: One, writing an estimative paper takes particular skills which few people possess and which cannot be quickly or easily acquired. The notion that anyone who is sufficiently "steeped in the particular substance" can write a good estimative paper is just plain wrong. Two, the drafters are not literally detached from their regular jobs; indeed, our experience is that they continue to give their regular jobs priority and must necessarily treat the drafting of an estimate as an add-on. ✓

3. The third paragraph argues that analysts involved in analytical and production efforts can often do a better job than officers concerned only with the estimative aspects of production. Depending on what is meant by "estimative aspects" this could be a highly questionable assertion, and it in any event makes a false comparison, because no one is asking for drafters who are concerned only with "estimative aspects". One can turn this argument around and say that quality drafting will not result unless, in one way or another, we can get our hands on informed officers who can focus on the "estimative aspects" of analysis and production. ✓

4. The proposed draft notes that tough estimative judgments require that the drafter be steeped in substance as well as being a good estimative writer. I do not know what "good estimative writer"

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means. What is needed is a man who not only is knowledgeable in a substantive field, but who can also understand and express the implications of the developments in his field, and, in particular, can draw meaningful conclusions about the future. The present system of drafting of papers is on the whole not surfacing such people and it remains to be established that they exist in sufficient quantity in the analytical and production components of the various agencies.

5. The last paragraph of the proposed comment reflects a state of mind which I find disturbing. I do not see how it can be said, flat out, that not enough NIEs need doing in most specialities to justify "tying up" (why not "using" or "employing") quality analysts full-time. This statement implies, wrongly, that all that is needed is actual drafting time. Ironically, after expressing these reservations about tying up the time of quality specialists, the proposed comment, in paragraph 2, serves up the time of NIOs (and USIB representatives!) to improve literary quality, which "is not the most important aspect of an estimate".

6. It is interesting that the Murphy Commission recommendation and the proposed comment talk only about NIEs. Surely there should be concern about the quality of other NIO-sponsored products, such as interagency memoranda.

7. Having said all this, I must confess that I do not know whether the recommendation of the Murphy Commission is the correct solution. The small staff it proposes would have to be substantively oriented. Furthermore, it could not be responsible for both "drafting" and "review" of NIEs. Nor should the staff itself report directly to the DCI. It is hard to tell, but Recommendation 54 seems to propose something outside the NIO system rather than within it. All this notwithstanding, it addresses a serious problem. If the Murphy recommendation is not the answer, we should come up with an alternative. The proposed comment, except briefly in the first paragraph, argues that all is now well, and this is patently not so.



National Intelligence Officer
for Latin America

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15 July 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

THROUGH : Acting D/DCI/NIO and D/DCI/IC

SUBJECT : Comment on Murphy Commission Recommendation #54

1. I wish to record some disagreement with the argument and conclusion of the proposed response to Recommendation #54, and to suggest another line of response.

2. The argument in the draft comment rests chiefly on literary quality and is addressed only to formal NIEs. Literary quality is only one -- and probably the least -- of several important criteria. Moreover, NIEs are only one -- and in the present era not usually the most important -- of several forms of estimative, judgmental and forward-reaching papers being done by the Agency and the Community.

3. The Murphy Commission Recommendation does not talk about literary quality, and it is hardly responsive for the Agency comment to dwell on it. I would guess that what it is talking about are qualities of brevity, precision, and analytical rigor -- in short, the art of asking the right questions and giving analytical judgments and differences of view with economy of words, clarity of presentation, and relevance of argumentation.

4. My own experience as NIO in the past 21 months leads me to the view that the skills required to meet these criteria are not the same as those required for good current intelligence reporting or political research, that with some exceptions they are seldom found in the same analysts, and that in most cases OCI analysts are usually too committed to other requirements to do the job as it ought to be done. And this includes developing the skills over a period of time.

5. With certain notable exceptions, most of the major estimative jobs which have been done well in the past year and a half, and which have been done without inordinate delays, have been satisfactorily accomplished because the drafter and/or the chairman had learned the business on the staff of the former estimates office. (Notice I do not say the Board; it was the staff where these skills were learned, inculcated and flourished. We are still living on that capital and not replacing it.)

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6. It is of course true that NIOs and USIB representatives can improve the quality of drafts. They should and do. But experience has shown repeatedly that unless they have a good draft to begin with, they can bring it up to acceptable standards only at inordinate expense in time and effort, often with extensive delays, at the price of slighting other duties, and with a final result that is less than outstanding.


7. The foregoing is not intended to argue for recreating ONE or for a large estimative staff -- and certainly not for a staff devoted only to NIEs. The argument that not enough NIEs are done per year to justify tying up quality analysts full time on that account is quite true. But it is not really relevant. NIEs are only a part of the estimates business these days.

8. Moreover, the duty of reporting Agency differences, mentioned in Murphy Recommendation #54, is surely one of the prime responsibilities of the NIO and should not be transferred to anyone else.

9. What the foregoing is intended to suggest is that we should be a bit more forthcoming to the spirit of Recommendation #54 by:

- acknowledging we have had troubles (as the draft comment does);
- stating that we do propose to develop (or are developing) a small core of top quality drafters for estimates of all kinds, including but not confined to NIEs;
- that these will be charged as a first priority with support of NIOs in accomplishing interagency estimative tasks, as a second priority with other estimative tasks;
- that they may be drawn from whatever parts of the Community have the required top quality;
- that they will be attached to any of several production offices for administrative purposes and be available to help out there when not engaged on the above priority tasks. (This is only to illustrate a minimum-change option; I would not quarrel with a 5 or 6 man NIO drafting staff.)

This formula would improve and clarify a de facto set of practices which have been evolved but which are working now somewhat erratically and with some conflict and confusion of priorities.


National Intelligence Officer
for Western Europe

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Memorandum on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Intelligence

Inquiry has been directed to me as to how I felt the intelligence community should be organized to meet the security needs of the country, provide necessary intelligence resources for special purposes, prepare objective analyses of intelligence findings and estimates on international trends derived therefrom and other intelligence responsibilities. Inherent in the question was, "How should intelligence be handled in view of the criticism of the CIA which has damaged CIA's standing with the Congress, with our allies, with the news media and, most important, with the public." The need for a strong competent foreign intelligence services is obviously necessary in our national interests.

My suggestions are based on three conclusions:

- A. The image and the name of the Central Intelligence Agency has been so seriously tarnished by reports and accusations, most of which are exaggerated - many totally untrue - but some bearing some credibility, that, in my opinion, the name of and the confidence in the CIA cannot be re-established and, therefore, our national intelligence effort must be restructured.
- B. In spite of criticism, the CIA remains a most able organization in areas of its special competence. This includes the capability for objectively analyzing all intelligence findings and to produce therefrom estimates important to the President and his policy advisors. CIA's commendable achievements in the development and operation of sophisticated equipment

for the collection of technical intelligence - comint, sigint, satellite and other aerial photography - represents a valuable national asset as does their skill in covert operational undertakings. All of these assets must be preserved, encouraged and expanded to meet the needs of our national interest, but always properly controlled.

- C. Intelligence is basically the responsibility of the National Security Council (NSC). It should be noted that this is an organization created by the Congress, chaired by the President, with the Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense and one or two others as statutory members. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency while not a statutory member is responsible by statute to brief the NSC and therefore attend all meetings. NSC is well respected throughout the country, has never been subject to serious criticism and decisions made by NSC have generally commanded the respect of the Congress, the press and the public.

Since the NSC is responsible for intelligence, I suggest that it is logical to create a National Intelligence Authority (NIA) which would be responsive to the NSC needs and would have a broad charter, encompassing activities now assigned to CIA by law and the responsibilities for the entire intelligence community now assigned to the DCI by executive order of the President (this authority might be identified by another designation to include "Foreign"). Under-

standably, the responsibilities of the CIA, which have grown out of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, should be re-examined and modified, if necessary. Such re-examination would establish the "Roles and Missions" of the new Authority.

The Central Intelligence Agency's organization would become the organization upon which NIA would build.

The Director of NIA (D-NIA), appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate would be the nation's principal intelligence officer; would be responsible to the President and have direct access to him and the National Security Council. The authority of the President should be absolute. To insure continuous surveillance, this authority would probably be best exercised by a sub-committee, not unlike the present "40 Committee" but formalized, expanded and staffed.

The D-NIA would exercise direction and control over the intelligence organization (formerly CIA) through one or two deputies appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The deputies would actually operate the Authority and exercise control over the intelligence community subject always to the policy guidance and general direction of the D-NIA.

The D-NIA would serve as Chairman of the United States Intelligence Board which body would be reorganized to conform to the new pattern of organization, would be responsible for all national estimates and special estimates and for establishing requirements and priorities for the entire intelligence community in such fields as overt and covert collection of intelligence, comint, sigint, aerial reconnaissance, etc. USIB would carry on other responsibilities now assigned to it but all such responsibilities must be carefully

restructured.

The National Security Agency (NSA) and the National Reconnaissance Organization (NRO) would be continued under the Secretary of Defense as executive agent. The SecDef would exercise his responsibilities through an Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) who would be endowed with the authority of the Secretary, and, therefore, would actually be in operational control of NSA and NRO from the standpoint of budget, manpower, programming, R & D, etc., taking guidance from an executive committee as discussed below.

An executive committee composed of the D-NIA as chairman and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) would give guidance to NSA and NRO to insure that the requirements and priorities established by USIB are met on a timely basis and are not exceeded and also, insure a continuing research and development program. In exercising this responsibility, the executive committee would understandably have a strong voice in the budgets of these two organizations.

The Defense Intelligence Agency should continue, the DIA should have direct access to the Assistant SecDef (Intelligence) at all times and should be granted broad authority over the Service intelligence organizations. This authority must be positive to avoid duplication between DIA organization and activities and those of the Service intelligence organizations.

The control of NSC over the NIA should be positive and should be known at all times by the Congress, the press and the public. This should be handled in such a way that the accusations of an intelligence agency being undisciplined and uncontrolled would be disposed of, once and for all.

Additional checks should be:

1. The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) should be formalized, made a statutory body with members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This Board should meet regularly and should be sufficiently staffed to insure the Board is reasonably informed on all operations and activities of the intelligence community.
2. A joint committee made up of members from the House of Representatives and the Senate should be formed to provide Congressional oversight of the intelligence community. This committee should be well staffed and should be kept currently and fully informed of intelligence activities. Members of the committee should preserve the confidentiality of information given to them and such information should not be passed on to non-members of the committee. This joint committee should function as does the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Oversight by this committee should be accepted as responsible oversight by the Congress as a whole.
3. An executive order, issued by the President, should carefully define the areas of responsibility of the FBI and the NIA prescribing domestic surveillance and counter-intelligence as an FBI responsibility and foreign activities of a similar nature an NIA

responsibility. The organizations and their directors must adhere to this executive order at all times.

The above plan, which, in my opinion, disposes of most of the criticism now directed at our intelligence operations, provides for control by NSC, review by a civilian advisory board responsible to the President and oversight by a joint committee of Congress. This proposal does not attempt to dispose of the many problems involved in the interface between units of the intelligence community. However, it is my belief, from my personal experience, that none of these problems are insurmountable or would foreclose implementation of the foregoing plan.

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<p>For info - Murphy, 54 stirred a debate among the NIOs</p>			
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Remarks:

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Mr. McCone -

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